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G. W. Alton,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

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Book and Job Printing

EX. WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

## POETRY.

THOMAS WILSON DORR.

God made him strong, and raised him up to be  
One who would struggle till the world was free;  
When others faltered, did he seek the van,  
And bear the standard for the rights of Man.  
When friends were false and trusted ones grew cold,  
He stood alone, undaunted and unsold;  
Calmly and well to urge another's right,  
Before the presence of usurping right.

Rude, but true men, revere the name of one  
Who suffers for a noble deed, undone.  
Now do their warm hearts swell and loudly beat  
For his good purpose, halloed by defeat;  
The love of those, whose praise is worthy more  
Than human power, or wealth of glittering ore.  
Is his,—no fleeting treasure of a day,  
But that good store, that passeth not away.

Some men are born for strife, and nerved to bear  
Of persecution and rank wrong a share;  
Unmoved are they by an unrighteous doom,  
The scaffold's terror and the prison's gloom.  
A stern requirement hath it ever been,  
The good and true through suffering shall win:  
He is no hero, who hath lived and died,  
His vow unchallenged and his faith unshaken.

Massachusetts, Feb. 26, 1844.

From the "Now."

A ROYAL ROBE.

[There is at the American Museum, a "Royal Robe," worn by Queen Victoria at a fit in Buckingham palace. It is a gorgeous thing of satin and gold, and if Mr. Barnum had sent along with the rags of some poor famishing English mother, we might have a fair picture of the two conditions—the thousands in opulence, and the millions in miserable want—in England.]

Ye men of Britain who have worn  
Your rags, and knelt at famine's door,  
And had your nearest and dearest home—  
Look ye upon the royal robe—  
Of kingly pomp, and queenly sume,  
And let your ignoble fate  
Blush crimson on the cheeks of shame!

Nay! let your bosoms burn with fire,  
Until your haughty tyrants feel  
That freedom's word, and freedom's fire,  
Are stronger than the shaken steel!  
Look on your rags—this robe—and be  
Iords, as ye boast, of lands and waves;  
Be men—be mighty, and be free,  
No longer bowed like stricken slaves!

A royal robe! and ye may trace;  
Upon the snowy satin fold,  
The likeness of grim famine's face,  
Made paler by those hues of gold!  
And want, and pain, and keenest wo,  
Link hands and strain their aching sight,  
While tyrants, like nurses, go—  
More hideous for their jewelled light!

A royal robe! your blood is wine—  
Your gems the brows of despot twine,  
And kings are on your bounty fed!  
And still, ye stoop and drink of tears—  
Are bent by hunger, grief and pain:  
Arise! repeat the wrongs of years—  
Be Britons, and be free again!

August, 1844.

C. D. STUART.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Taking a Newspaper.

The following article, from the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, illustrates one of the many advantages derived by the taking of a newspaper.

A pleasant day this, neighbor Gaskill, said one farmer to another, coming into the barn of the latter, who was engaged in separating the chaff from his wheat crop, by means of a fan.

Very fine day, friend Alton. Any news? returned the individual addressed.

No, nothing of importance, I believe. I have called over to see if you would join Carpenter and myself in taking the paper this year. The price is two dollars; but by taking three copies, we can get the whole for five—which is, you see, something of a saving. One dollar and sixty-six cents a dog cheap for the Courier.

Nothing is cheap that you don't want, returned Gaskill, in a positive tone. I don't believe in newspapers. I never heard of their doing any good. If an old stray one happens to get into our house, my girls are crazy after it, and nothing can be got out of them until it is read through. They wouldn't be good for a cent if a paper came every week. And, besides, dollars aint picked up on every corn hill!

But think, neighbor Gaskill, how much information your girls will get, if they have a fresh newspaper every week, filled with all the latest intelligence. The time they would spend in reading it would be nothing to what they would gain.

And what would they gain, I wonder? Get their heads filled with nonsense and love stories.

Look at Sally Black. Isn't she a fine specimen of one of your newspaper reading gals? Not worth to her father three pumpkin seeds. I remember well enough when she was one of the most promising little ladies about here. But her father was fool enough to take a newspaper. Any one could see change in Sally. She began to spruce up and look smart. First came a bow on her Sunday bonnet, and then gloves to go to meeting in. After that she must be sent off to school again, and that at the very time when she had begun to be worth something about home.—

Then you won't join us, neighbor? Mr. Alton said, avoiding a useless reply to Gaskill.

O, no. That I will not. Money thrown away on newspapers is worse than wasted. I never heard of their doing any good. The time spent in reading a newspaper every week, would be enough to raise a hundred bushels of potatoes. Your Courier, in my opinion, is a dear bargain at any price.

Mr. Alton changed the subject, and soon after left neighbor Gaskill to his own fancies. A wise man was found willing to make one of the proposed club, and by the five dollars were sent on, and the papers俱ed.

One day, about two months afterwards, they met, as they had done frequently during the intermediate time.

'Have you sold your heat yet?' asked Mr. Alton.

'Yes. I sold it day before yesterday.'

'How much did you get for it?'

'Eighty-five.'

'No more?'

'I don't know that had any right to expect more. Wheat hasn't ten above that for two months past.'

'But it is above that.'

'How do you know?'

'Why, I thought everyone knew that the price had advanced to ninetwo cents! To whom did you sell it?'

To Wakeful, the ore-keeper in R.—He met me day before yesterday, and asked me if I had sold my crop yet. I said I had not. He then offered to take it at eighty-five cents, the market price, and I said he might as well have it, as there was, doubtless, little chance of its raising. Yesterday he set over his wagons and took it away.

That was hardly fair in Wakeful. He knew prices had advanced. He came to me, also, and offered to buy my crop eighty-five. But I had just received my newspaper, in which I saw, by the prices current, that, in consequence of accounts from Europe of a short crop, grain had gone up. I asked him ninety-two, which, after some little higgling, he was quite willing to give.

'Did he pay you ninetwo cents?' exclaimed Gaskill, in surprise and chagrin.

'He certainly did.'

'Too bad! too bad! No better than downright cheating to take such shameful advantage of a man's ignorance.'

Certainly. Wakeful cannot be justified in his conduct, replied Mr. Alton. It is not right for one man to take advantage of another man's ignorance, and get his goods for less than they are worth. But, does not any man deserve thus to suffer, who remains willfully ignorant, in a world where he knows there are always enough standing ready to avail of his ignorance. Had you been willing to spend one dollar and sixty-six cents for the use of a newspaper for a whole year, you would have saved in the single item of your wheat crop alone, fourteen dollars. Just think of that! Wakeful takes the newspapers, and watches them closely. He knows every week the exact state of the market, and is always prepared to make good bargains out of you, and some dozen others around here, who have not enough to provide themselves with the only sure avenues of information on all subjects—the newspapers.'

'Have you sold your potatoes yet?' asked Gaskill, with some concern in his voice.

'O, no. Not yet. Wakeful has been making me offers for the last ten days. But, from the price they are bringing in Philadelphia, I am well satisfied they must go above thirty cents here.'

'Above thirty! Why, I sold to Wakeful for twenty-six cents.'

'And a great dunc you were; if I must speak so plainly, neighbor Gaskill. It's only yesterday that he offered me twenty-nine cents for four hundred bushels. But I declined. And I was right. They are worth thirty-one to-day: and at that price I am going to sell.'

'Isn't it too bad!' ejaculated the mortified farmer, walking forwards and backwards impa-

tiently. There are twenty-five dollars literally sunk in the sea. That Wakefield has cheated me most outrageously.'

'And all because you were too close to spend one dollar and sixty-six cents for a newspaper.—I should call that saving at the spicks and lettings out the bung-hole, neighbor Gaskill.'

'I should think it was, indeed. This very day I'll send off money for the paper. And if any one gets a head of me again, he'll have to be wide awake, I can tell him.'

'Have you heard about Sally Black? Mr. Alton said, after a brief silence.'

'No. What of her?'

'She leaves home to-morrow, for R.—'

'Her father takes the papers you know?'

'Yes.'

'And has given her a good education?'

'So they say. But I never could see that it had done any thing for her, except to make her good for nothing.'

'Not quite so bad as that, friend Gaskill. But to proceed. Two weeks ago, Mr. Black saw an advertisement in the paper for a young lady to teach music, and some other branches, in a Seminary at R.— He showed it to Sally, and she asked him to ride over and see about it. He did so, and then returned to Sally, and went back again. The Trustees of the Seminary liked her very much, and engaged her at a salary of four hundred dollars a year. To-morrow she goes to take charge of her classes.'

'You cannot, surely, be in earnest?' farmer Gaskill said, with a look of profound astonishment.

'It is every word true,' replied Mr. Alton.—'And now, you will hardly say that newspapers are dear at any price, or that the reading of them has spoiled Sally Black.'

Gaskill looked upon the ground for many minutes. Then raising his head, he half ejaculated, with a sigh:

'If I haven't been a most confounded fool, I have come plaguey near it! But I'll be a fool no longer. I'll subscribe for ten newspapers tomorrow—see if I don't!'

ANECDOTE.—On the Keene muster-field, while the troops were passing in review before General McNeil, a stranger pressed through the crowd and saluted the general, who instantly recognized him as an old companion in arms. This stranger was Col. Crawford, of Putney, Vt., General McNeil's Adjutant at the battle of Chippewa and Bridgewater. After General McNeil returned to his quarters he told the following anecdote of Crawford: While the eleventh Regiment was advancing, I stood a moment near to Crawford, giving him orders, when a musket ball from the enemy passed through his hat and tore up a handkerchief which was snugly stowed in the top.—Without minding it at all or changing countenance in the least, Crawford coolly picked up the shattered handkerchief and replaced it on his head, remarked with a smile, "we will save the pieces," and darted away in the face of the foe to carry his orders. It is well known that in one of Napoleon's campaigns he had occasion for a dispatch to be drawn up on the field. Some one was called for who could write; and a drummer came forward from the ranks and executed the writing. While it was not yet dry, a cannon ball from the enemy struck so near the drummer as to throw some earth upon the paper. "It will save the necessity of sand, General," observed the drummer coolly. Bonaparte was so struck with the bravery of the man that he singled him out of the ranks and promoted him step by step to a field-marshal of France. Yet woe not see that the courage and coolness of the Frenchman was at all superior to what was produced in Yankee land and exhibited on the American battle-field by Col. Crawford, of Putney.—Keone (N. H.) Republican.

From the Burlington (Vt.) True Democrat.

MECHANICS.

Among all the different classes in society, there is no particular one that contributes more to the improvement and general good of the country than that of mechanics. They form a large and respectable part of the population, and when found possessing honest and industrious characters, render the prosperity of the town or city to which they belong, still more rapid and permanent. This is generally the result in those places where mechanics are best supported.

But yet, necessary and indispensable as mechanics are to the prosperity and honor of the country, it is almost a hopeless task to persuade parents to place their sons in such a situation, as it is thought so much more genteel to finger tape and buckram behind a shop counter, than it is to work at a mechanical trade, that it has become exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to convince parents of the erroneous practice, and in them to bring up their children to honest labor.

The main cause of this foolish prejudice will be found in aristocratic habits and feelings of what is called the "upper classes"—upper only in ignorance, deception and lopish pride. We have not to be sure, the ribbons and garters of nobility, as in Europe for fools to rest their claims upon, but we have that which is no better, the aristocracy of pride and fashion.

And it is the inordinate love for speculation,

and the folly of bringing up children in pride and fashion, that has brought oppression upon the farmers and mechanics—in abandoning the workshops and the saw and the plough, for fine coats and hats, safety chains and watch seals, and going to dancing schools, &c.—spending the fruits of labor without earning a dollar for themselves. Modest merit is overlooked, whenever the idea is held out that fashion makes the gentleman and lady, when labor is thought dishonorable, unbecoming and vulgar—children grow up in this belief, taught them by the actions of their parents. Many a fine boy who might have made a useful mechanic and worthy member of society, has been ruined by being taught to keep up the appearance of fashion and high life, and has been induced to begin a career of crime which has terminated in lasting infamy and disgrace. And just so long as pride and fashion continues, and parents allow their children to promenade the streets nights in pursuit of foolish shows and lectures of deceptions, just so long will crimes continue to exist and multiply—therefore let the first lessons taught to children be, that all useful labor is honorable, and all idleness and lopish pride, though clothed in purple, are degraded and criminal—with these principles early instilled and deeply rooted in the minds of the youth, they will lay the foundation of usefulness and esteem.

From the N. E. Democrat.

DEMOCRACY AND FEDERALISM.  
OR A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC AND WHIG PARTIES.

It was said by a European statesman, that "if it be desired to perpetuate the existence of a state or party, it is important to recur frequently to its commencement." The remark is founded in wisdom. If a party is worth preserving, its history is worth knowing; and it can only be worth preserving in proportion to the value of the principles on which it is founded, and which it seeks to unfold, establish and perpetuate. Let us go back, then, to the first principles of the Democratic and Federal parties, and note their origin and progress in the United States.

Principles are pre-existent. The words DEMOCRACY—FEDERALISM, have come to be the representatives, or personification, of antagonistic principles which have existed anterior to and through all forms of civil government. Wherever oppression or the desire to oppress has existed, there was Federalism. Wherever freedom and the desire to be free has existed, there was Democracy. Federalism is a principle of selfishness; it debases humanity, and exalts the king, the nobility, the aristocracy. Democracy is a principle of benevolence, and would establish the sovereignty of the People. Federalism reposes its confidence in titles and lands;—Democracy has faith in man. Federalism would found government on property, limiting the right of suffrage, and making the political condition of men dependant upon the accident of birth or wealth. Democracy would found political institutions upon the free suffrages of the people—recognizing the right of all men to equal chances and equal influence in the administration of government.—Federalism manifests no love for humanity; no faith in man; no trust in God;—it looks to wealth for its foundation, and a few men for its support. It dare not trust the multitude; it therefore teaches the doctrine that the many were born to be ruled, and the few only to be rulers. Democracy keeps ever in view the great principle, that all men are created free and equal; it comprises and inculcates faith—hope—charity; it recognizes every man as a man; it claps the universe in the arms of its protecting love; it knows no differences from occupation, birth, status, or wealth; but wherever soul breathes, in whatever condition, whether gasping with hunger in the mud cabin, or reclining in luxury in the marble palace, it recognizes and reverences it. It would equalize the condition of all classes by making them equal before the State, as they are equal before Heaven; while it would take from no man that which honestly belongs to him; it would secure to all men equal rights, the glorious privileges to which they are entitled, and a fair chance to rise to that elevated position in intelligence, virtue and happiness, for which they are created.

To trace fully the progress of these principles, and to note their struggles, defeats and triumphs in the Old World and the New, is a task too great for us, and would require more time and room than we can devote to it. We can only hope, by hastily alluding to a few prominent facts, to call attention, or revive recollections, which will lead to a full examination of the subject, which is worthy the serious consideration of every friend of humanity. The battle between the masses for Rights and the few for Wrongs, was long ago commenced, and is not yet ended.—The history of nations and the world speaks most emphatically of the struggle which has been going on between the degraded and oppressed many, and the proud and tyrannical few. Rome had her patricians and plebeians,—England has her nobility and commons,—and our own country has its aristocracy and democracy; and the principles laying at the bottom of these distinctions are one and the same.

After struggling against great odds, in the Old World, the spirit of Democracy sought an asylum in the New World. It came with the pilgrim Fathers. But here, too, it was destined to encounter an old antagonist; for the spirit of Aristocracy, which was to take the name of Federalism, soon followed. If we trace the origin of the two parties which have always existed among us, says a writer on this subject, we shall find that they sprung from different causes, and

each have a different parentage. The fathers of American freedom and equality were those who fled from persecution. They were puritans of the same stock as those who with Cromwell upset the monarchy of England. They are the philanthropic, peace-loving, enduring and unresisting Quakers. They were Huguenots of France, Covenanters of Scotland, and Dutch Republicans, that first peopled this New World, and are the fathers of American Democracy.—But when the Colonies had grown, "not by the care, but by the neglect of the mother country, to power and opulence," then came the royal governors and swarms of office-holders from England, "half beggared lords, with scores of needy sons and cousins, fit for nothing but to fill the royal courts, to wear the titles, and consume the pensions and perquisites of office." These came here, not to subdue the wilds, and get their bread by the sweat of the brow, but to live and grow rich on the labor of others,—and are the fathers of American Federalism.

The oppression of the mother country aroused the colonies to resistance. But when our patriotic fathers raised the glorious banner of freedom, they had not only a foreign foe to contend against, but an open and secret enemy within their own borders. Aristocracy, the friends of Monarchy, had their supporters;—"British influence" was everywhere felt, and had to be resisted and overcome. The struggle was long and arduous, but in the end no less complete and victorious. But the great work of establishing a republican government had best commenced.—The Declaration of Independence had gone forth among the people. For the first time had the glorious principles of Democracy been fully declared. But could they be reduced to practice? There were those who had taken an active part in the struggle between the Colonies and Great Britain, who supposed that being freed themselves from the unjust control of the British Parliament, they should be enabled to erect, for themselves and their posterity, a new order of Nobility, under a limited Monarchy, not desirous to unfold, establish and perpetuate. Let us go back, then, to the first principles of the Democratic and Federal parties, and note their origin and progress in the United States.

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WHIG MAXIMS.

We take the following brief summary of modern whig maxims from the Michigan Argus.—They will speak for themselves; and they show pretty clearly, the wisdom and policy of the opponents of democratic principles.

Heavy tariffs make goods fall. Heavy rains make rivers fall.

he two strangers an instant and friendly recognition took place, mutual inquiries were made and answered concerning each other's health, family, &c. I left the long separated lovers together, for such I at once surmised them to be, and strolled along the shore to my favorite seat. I had not remained there many minutes, when I discovered the pair approaching, and concealed projecting fragment of rock, surveyed them unobserved. They advanced directly to the spot where I was, and stood so near to me that their conversation was audible.

"I am rejoiced to hear," said the girl, "that you have succeeded so well in business, and I suppose, (she added with a laugh) that you intend taking a wife back with you. Well, let me choose one for you; there are plenty of pretty girls now in—"

"I shall not return, Henry," said the other with a smile. "I intend building a neat house near your mother's, on the G— lot, and making your town my place of residence."

"O!" replied his fair companion, "that will be very agreeable—it will make the neighborhood so lively."

"I hope it will prove so to you, Henry, for I have indulged the hope," responded the gentleman, with a warmth which brought the blushes to the cheeks of his beautiful colloquist, and made her retreat a step or two from him, "as we have been associates from childhood, and our families always upon terms of intimacy, that we should be mutually conducive to each other's happiness."

"Certainly!" returned the lady, almost breathless with surprise. "I trust that we shall never cease to be friends."

"More than friends, Henry," ejaculated the lover.

"Mercy on me! Henry, Mr. ——, I mean Julia, John, come here!" said she, beckoning to her brother and sister, who were a few rods distant. "I do not understand you, sir."

"Then you are already engaged?"

"No—yes—why, Mr. ——, you are jesting—are you not aware—?"

"Speak—for heaven's sake,—of what?"

"Why?" said the lady, recovering her composure, and ultimately breaking into a merry laugh, "that I have been a married woman these six weeks?"

"Oh—!!—"

But I have no room for more, and if I had, it is very doubtful whether I ought to write it."

#### CLAY OUT FOR TEXAS!

Lord Chesterfield warms against the fate of the awkward man, who after letting fall his hat, catching his sword between his legs as he stoops to pick it up, and so fairly floors himself, hat, sword, and all together.

With a "curious felicity," Mr. Clay has now succeeded in making himself an object of contempt with all sections of opinion on the Texas question. What a pity it is that the newspapers will take the impudent liberty of publishing in the South what was meant only for the North,—and then by way of doubling, instead of neutralizing, the mischief, proclaiming from northern rooftops what was intended for *sotto-voce* whispering in Clay Club rooms at the South. There is some consolation when Paul is paid with what Peter loses—but when Peter is first robbed and Paul then plundered, the case is hard indeed. Such, alas, is now Mr. Clay's position on this unlucky Texas matter.

In a recent conversation between Ex-Governor Seward, of this State, and some Whig friends who remonstrated with him against holding on the single string of Texas and Slavery, the former silenced them by replying, **THAT THE ABOLITION VOTE WAS THEIR ONLY CHANCE FOR THE STATE.**

[This is stated to us by a gentleman of eminent respectability and authority, and if Whig politicians will hold conversations on these public topics in public places, in indiscreet tones of voice, so as to force their language on the ears of strangers, we see no reason for regarding the remarks as covered by the shield of private confidence.]

Mr. Clay has now lost this chance, after he had already sustained all the injury which his opposition to Texas was to cost him elsewhere. His coming is now, at this late day, with this shuffling, sliding movement in this direction of Texas, upon which he has so flatly turned his back so short a time before, will forfeit to him every abolition vote, add contempt and destination with which the democracy regarded his principles and measures, and go far to disgust no considerable number of his own Whig friends.

What has become of all his opposition to the extention of our already overgrown, sparsely settled, and imperfectly organized territory? What of the three sister republics, the Canadas, the United States, and Texas—which he saw in such beautiful prophetic vision of the future, at the time of writing his Raleigh letter! He now writes to friends in Alabama in the following terms. We publish only the substantive part of the letter: the part preceding consists of a vindication of himself from the charge of inconsistency for having sought for the annexation of Texas while Secretary of State to Mr. Adams. It could then have been done, he says, without war or national dishonor, and the assent of Spain would have been sought by prudent and conciliatory steps if she had interposed any objections.

"How totally different," he then proceeds, "are all the circumstances under which, with Mr. Adams's authority, I authorized the overture to Mexico, for those which attended the recent treaty of Mr. Tyler!"

So far from Mexico being silent, she repeatedly and solemnly declared that she would consider annexation as war with her. Texas was no longer an uninhabited country. It had been wrested from the domination of Mexico, and

by citizens many of whom went armed from the United States. The war between Mexico and Texas had not been terminated by any treaty of peace. Mr. Tyler not only did not consult Mexico, but he announced that her assent to the annexation was altogether unnecessary. And he proceeded to conclude a treaty, embracing a large extent of Territory, and a numerous population, not comprehended in the treaty which the United States ceded to Spain in 1819.

"In the mean time, too, a powerful opposition had arisen in the United States against the annexation of Texas to them. Several States had declared through their Legislatures, against it, and others, if not whole sections of the Union, were believed to be adverse to it. This was the opposition to the measure, to which, in my Raleigh letter, I alluded, when I spoke of a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy. I did not refer to persons but to States or sections.

"Under such circumstances I could not but regard the annexation of Texas, at this time, as compromising the honor of my country, involving it in a war, in which the sympathies of all Christendom would be against us, and endangering the integrity of the Union. I thought then, and still believe that, National dishonor, foreign war, and distraction and division at home were too great sacrifices to make for the acquisition of Texas.

But gentleman, you are desirous of knowing by what policy I would be guided, in the event of my election as Chief Magistrate of the United States, in reference to the question of the annexation of Texas. I do not think it right to announce in advance what will be the course of a future Administration in respect to the question with a foreign power, I have, however, no hesitation in saying that, far from having my personal objection to the annexation of Texas, I should be glad to see it—without dishonor, without war, with the common consent of the Union, and upon just and fair terms.

"I do not think that the subject of slavery ought to affect the question, one way or the other. Whether Texas be independent or incorporated in the United States, I do not believe it will prolong or shorten the duration of that institution. It is destined to become extinct, at some distant day, in my opinion, by the operation of the inevitable laws of population. It would be unwise to refuse a permanent acquisition, which will exist as long as the globe remains, on account of a temporary institution.

"In the contingency of my election, to which you have adverted, if the affair of annexing Texas should become a subject of consideration I should be governed by the state of fact and the state of public opinion existing at the time I might be called upon to act. Above all, I should be governed by the paramount duty of preserving the Union entire, and in harmony, regarding it as I do as the great guaranty of every political and public blessing, under Providence, which as free people we are permitted to enjoy."

#### THE JEFFERSONIAN DOCTRINE VS. WHIGGERY.

"Place our Manufacturers by the side of the Agriculturalists," said Mr. Jefferson. "So says Col. Polk. The whig orators, presses and candidates say, place the Manufacturer before the Agriculturalist. Give him large profits; and let the farmer's produce fall down in price and profit. The democratic Manufactures desire no such protection.

Protection for one branch of American industry, demanded Mr. Clay, and the whigs. Protection for all industrial pursuits, demand Mr. Polk and the democrats.

Farmers and mechanics, which is your choice?"

#### AFFINITIES.

Henry Clay is opposed to Annexation, (although "personally" he says he has no objection to it). **So are the British.**

Henry Clay is in favor of a National Bank. **So are the British.** They've got one already, and Mr. Clay says he ought to have one too.

Henry Clay is in favor of an indirect assumption of the State debts, by a distribution of the land revenue. **So are the British.**

Henry Clay is in favor of a co-partnership with England in the occupation of Oregon. **So are the British.** *Albany Argus.*

#### CHANGES! CHANGES!

Thus rang the federal shout in 1840? it has become our turn now. We publish to-day one hundred changes from whiggery to democracy, and we have lots more in store, which we shall publish next week. So we go.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.*

**The Whig Presses**—The New York Express, for instance, advises the friends of Clay—merchants and others to quit their usual occupation and make politics and electioneering their whole business. Some of the whigs in this quarter—obedient fellows, have read the advice; and they are practicing it to the letter.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF MR. TYLER.

The President of the United States, when he speaks ought to be heard. He, as all know, has been nominated for the Presidency; but has withdrawn. In his withdrawal, after speaking of threats of "impeachment" and of being accused of planning a dissolution of the Union by making a treaty with Texas, he says:

"The English correspondent of the Boston Atlas says 'the whig candidate for the next presidential campaign is very popular in England.' No doubt of it.

#### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 10, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost in masses around a banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few last still in opposition will be under the ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: **FIRST TRADE, LOW TARIFF; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; HONOR; INDEPENDENCE; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION.** Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and until its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

**Democratic Principles.** **Federal Whig Principles.**

A NATIONAL BANK, with a capital of FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS.

A TARIFF, REVENGE, such as will be required to the Revenue, and to the Treasury to defend the Country in 1839.

A HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF, similar to the one in operation, which will be increased to 300.

A DISTRIBUITION OF THE PUBLIC PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS, in order to the way for an ASSUMPTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

A PROTECTION OF THE VETO POWER.

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Mr. Shirley, of Portland, then spoke in relation to the first resolution. He introduced a substitute for it, which he liked better. He said his plan in relation to law, was not to interfere with parties or political principles but to desire of each party to present candidates who were temperance men and would favor such a law as Temperance folks wanted; and if parties would not do this, why then Temperance men must unite and select such men as would enact and execute a law to put down rum selling. Little other business was done and the meeting closed. Com.

and died. And, then, the speaker asked, "which do you suppose that wife—those children, had rather seen their father murdered in this shocking—this awful manner, or seen him return again to his cups and come home a drunkard?" This is truly a most appalling question, and deserves the deep, and heart-searching scrutiny of those who by any means would become necessary to the production, or spread of intemperance.

I should be glad to say more in relation to Mr. D's. remarks. But suffice it to say that although he labors under great excitement on this question, his remarks were to a great extent true, cogent, energetic, powerful and at times most thrilling, and, to all appearance, sincere.

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#### JOHN HOLMES OPINION OF CLAY.

John Holmes wrote a song in 1821 concerning the candidates of the docket for the Presidency. He says the following about Clay:

1. "There's Harry Clay some people say  
Is plough smart and lucky,  
Who went a drift, to make a shift,  
Way over in Kentucky."

2. "He'll play at "Brag," break every "snug"  
That's in the constitution,  
And talks so fair 'twould make you start  
Go hear his election."

3. "But though he may both talk and play,  
And is so cute and funny,  
I'm some afraid he'll learn the trade,  
Of playing with our money."

#### VERMONT ELECTION.

We have heard from nine towns, only, which give a large whig majority, as usual. Kelling is the Democratic Candidate for Governor, and Slade the Whig Candidate for the same office. Slade will be elected without doubt, as the State is entirely Federal.

#### OUR COUNTRY IS SAFE!

#### GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE "STAR OF THE EAST."

By a slip from the Argus Office, we learn that Cumberland County has gone for the Democracy by 1000 majority over the Whigs and Abolitionists.—There can be no doubt that Anderson is elected Governor over all opposition.

In Portland, the Democrats cast 1203 votes and the Whigs only 1231—being a Democratic gain of 41. Whigs 1231. Representatives. The Democratic gain in Cumberland County is about 1100!

The news is most cheering, most glorious for the cause of truth and Democratic principles.

No words can express the dejection of the Whigs.

#### READ THIS.

#### Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

The virtues of these Pills are now cheerfully and satisfactorily acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be unapprised with regard to their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience in favor of this delightful medicine.

**WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS**  
are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the Stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those morbid and corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus give to the patient health for sickness, and strength, and long life.

The unparallel'd success which has attended the use of these Pills has introduced some unprincipled persons to fabricate a SPURIOUS ARTICLE, which they endeavor to pass off as the unexpecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents.

N. B. Remember Thomas Crocker is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—1844

#### TREASURER'S NOTICE.—BUCKFIELD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the town of Buckfield, and a certified list of such as remain unpaid, for the year 1842, has been returned to me by the Collector of said town for the purpose of advertising:

#### Resident Owners.

#### Real Estate.

Names. Tax due  
George Brook, \$2 40  
Solomon Doble, 2 15  
George W. Holmes, 2 40  
Ezra Hodge, 2 40  
Washington Head, 15 60  
Miles Long, 2 40  
Edward W. Lothrop, 2 40  
Cyril Pearl, 4 20  
Dominicus Record, 2 92  
Simon Record, 6 00  
Cyrus Record, 3 09  
James Record, 2 70  
Joseph W. Smith, 1 80  
Nelson Daggatt, 1 80  
NATHANIEL HARLOW, Treasurer of Buckfield.

August 29th, 1844.—[17]

#### NOTICE I—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself Norcross is travelling about the N. A. States, selling a spurious article of Par's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a forgery and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Any person dealing with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they sell, they may make themselves guilty liable.

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such great public wrongs to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and rewarded by the subscribers.

TH. ROBERTS & CO.

117 Fulton St., N. York.

July 1, 1844.

[17] The patrons of Par's Life Pills will bear this in mind.

18. "Agents of the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed SETH W. FULMER,

who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 183 Washington Street, Boston.

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